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New Advertisements will be found on page 5.

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Hongkong 1st June, 1900. [3024]

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G. C. ANDERSON,
No. 13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1900. [43]

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Hongkong, 3rd November, 1899. [4246]

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TIME TABLE
WEEK DAYS.
7:30 a.m. to 8:30 a.m. Every quarter of an hour.
8:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. Every ten minutes.
9:30 a.m. to 10:45 a.m. Every quarter of an hour.
11:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour.
3:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. Every quarter of an hour.
6:30 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. Every ten minutes.
8:45 p.m. to 11:15 p.m. and 11:30 p.m. from
NIGHT cars to 11:15 p.m. every half hour.
NIGHTS.
8:15 p.m. to 10:15 p.m. Every half hour.
10:15 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. Every ten minutes.
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Dinner Wine, Green Seal	
Capsule \$10.80	
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NATURAL SHERRY,	
White Capsule 12.00	
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RY, Red Seal Capsule ... 12.00	
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to The Envoy.

Correspondents must forward their names and address with communications addressed to the Editor, and must enclose a certificate of good faith, all letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous or signed communication that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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Teleg. Address PARIS—A.B.C. Cods.

P.O. Box No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, May 19th, 1900.

ALTHOUGH in recent years Hongkong has shown a marvellous development of trade in almost every branch of industry, much to the acquisition of wealth by individual merchants and traders and to the general prosperity of the Colony, yet Chinese emigration, in which this port for many years took such an active part, by feeding the labour markets in many quarters of the globe, has comparatively languished. Steamers now no longer teem with their hundreds, or may be thousands, of Chinese coolies for America and Australia. These countries have been closed to them, and the Chinese coolie must, perforce, if he is bent on emigration, seek less favoured climes and less remunerative markets. Within easy distance Borneo and the Straits Settlements, Java, Sumatra, Siam and the Malay Peninsula are still open to him, where he thrives and prospers, and adds materially to the development of the British and Dutch possessions and other tropical countries in which he has temporarily made his home. Wherever the Chinaman has gone, in whatever

country or climate he has taken up his temporary abode, he has invariably conducted himself as a sober and industrious workman, obeying readily the laws and regulations of the governing class, and contentedly fulfilled his appointed task in the work of humanity. Generally speaking, the Chinese emigration from this port was conducted in the past to two classes of countries, the temperate and the tropical. To the temperate, such as Australia and America, the trade has well nigh been stopped by restrictive laws. As we noted recently, His Excellency Wu Ting Fang, Chinese Representative at Washington, has taken up the cause of his countrymen, with a desire that the restrictive immigration laws against the Chinese should be rescinded, or at least considerably modified. There is much room for comment upon a trade in which this port is so largely interested. When an official in the position of His Excellency Wu Ting Fang advocated a cause through the American Press, there can be no doubt that he will secure a good and fair hearing, though many might question whether in all the circumstances that have attended Chinese immigration in the United States of America it was a fit and proper advocacy for one in the lofty position of His Excellency. Much as we may sympathise with Chinese immigration into temperate and sparingly populated countries, we are afraid that there are grave obstacles to China in the existing state of her civilization, while she shows her present want of hospitality to foreigners, ever inducing such countries as the United States and the Australian Colonies to open their gates to Chinese immigrants. Wu Ting Fang in his ardent advocacy of the Chinese cause rather neglected to consider Chinese immigration into civilized countries from an American standpoint, though he put forth his own case with apparently telling effect. Now at the present moment there are in America no less than 300,000 Chinese subjects, 70,000 of whom are in California alone, all earning good wages—such wages in fact as are beyond the dreams of avarice in their own land, while many return to China enriched with a competency.

But what is the attitude of China at the present moment with respect to foreigners? A glance at her treaties will show. Outside the Treaty Ports and a small radius around them her territory is practically unknown land, and at times her people and the governing classes are actively hostile. In the Tientsin Treaty of 1858—and in Chinese Treaties with other nations, the article with respect to Passports is practically the same—article IX. reads as follows:—“British subjects are hereby authorized to travel for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior under passports, which will be issued by their Consuls, and countersigned by the local authorities. These passes, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons, &c., &c. If he be without a passport, or if he commit any offence against law, he shall be handed over to the nearest ‘court for punishment,’ but he must not be subject to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No passport need be applied for by persons going on excursions from the ports open to trade to a distance not exceeding 100 li, and for a period not exceeding five days.”

But owing to the influx of Chinese subjects into the United States of America, the United States have perhaps been brought more closely in relation with the Chinese Government with respect to their mutual subjects than any other nation. The Immigration and Commerce Treaty of 1880 was the first indication that there was a note of anxiety in the mind of the American Government, and displayed a desire on the part of the Chinese Empire to protect its subjects in a foreign land. Article II. of the Treaty reads thus:—“Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as traders or students, merchants, or for curiosity, together with their body and household servants, and Chinese labourers who are now in the United States, shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord and shall be accorded all the rights, privileges, immunities and exemptions which are accorded to the citizens and subjects of the most favoured nation.”

Owing to unfortunate disturbances, practically foreshadowed in Article I. of the Treaty of 1880, it became imperatively necessary for the high contracting parties to modify the former Treaty, and the Immigration Prohibition Treaty of 1894 was the result. By this Treaty, for a period of ten years Chinese labourers, except under certain specified conditions, are absolutely prohibited from entering the United States; but Article II. of the Treaty of 1880, above quoted, is not affected. The Chinese Government further consents to the registration of all Chinese subjects in the United States of America for their better protection. On the other hand the United States acknowledge

the right of the Chinese Government to enact and enforce similar laws, and undertakes to furnish annually to the Chinese Government a register showing the full name, age, occupation, and residence of practically all citizens of the United States residents in China, officials, and their body and household servants alone excepted.

A consideration of these Treaties is sufficient to show that, while America has until very recently practically thrown open her doors to Chinese Immigration, China has continuously pursued a policy of isolation and traditional distrust of the foreigner. When China has opened up her country without reserve to the influences of modern civilization and when the policy of obstruction, hostility and distrust of the foreigner has abated in China, His Excellency Wu Ting Fang will have a better cause to present to the American people. A country seeking concessions should be prepared to grant likewise. But although we are scarcely prepared to accept his arguments in their entirety on Chinese immigration, when applied to highly civilized nations, we contend that a large influx of Chinese labourers into the Philippines would add materially to their development and prosperity. No one acquainted with the capacity of the Chinese coolie for work can gainsay his immeasurable superiority to the Filipino and his contentment under any fair government. The social and economic objection to the Chinese labourer so largely apparent in Australia and America does not exist in Manila, and if Wu Ting Fang will exert his powerful advocacy with the American Government for the admission of his industrious countrymen into the Philippines, he will take up a cause that is worthy of notice, and if successful will stimulate the emigration trade of this port and add a factor to the population of the Philippines, easy to govern, anxious for the acquisition of wealth and capable of great exertion in a tropical country and a trying climate.

In a recent number of *The Times*, we were pleased to notice amongst the names of those who had passed the examination for Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers that of Mr. Frederick Southey, who was educated at the Diocesan School and was the fortunate winner of the Government Scholarship in 1890. At present he is Resident Engineer in the construction of waterworks at Milford, Surrey. Mr. Southey's father was for several years Superintendent of Lighthouses from Foochow to Hongkong.

When the jury was being selected at the Criminal Sessions yesterday morning Mr. B. C. M. Johnson's name was the first called out. He did not respond and his Lordship directed that he should be summoned for two o'clock. Mr. Johnson appeared in the afternoon, and his Lordship addressing him said: You did not answer your name this morning when it was called—Mr. Johnson: I had forgotten all about it. I mislaid my jury summons and it escaped my memory.—His Lordship: Do you think people ought to forget these important engagements?—Mr. Johnson: No; I do not think so.—His Lordship: Well, I am afraid I must make your memory a little more ready than it is by asking you to pay a fine of \$5.

The explanation of the delay of the *Whiting* and *Fane*, which we reported in yesterday's issue, was furnished by a court martial on H.M.S. *Terrible* yesterday morning, when Lieutenant-Commander Edward Kelly, of the *Whiting*, was charged with refusing duty. Captain Percy Scott, C.B., was the President, and the other officers forming the Court were—Captain J. H. T. Barker, H.M.S. *Orlando*; Commander C. W. Winnington-Ingram, H.M.S. *Daphne*; Commander Blackburne of the Naval Yard; and Commander Charlton, H.M.S. *Orlando*. The Court found Commander Kelly guilty of refusing duty and ordered him to be dismissed from his ship and lose five years' seniority. It appears that Commander Kelly had applied for leave to go home and had obtained permission, which was afterwards withdrawn.

The Chinese junk bound for the Paris Exhibition has been stopped at Colombo. The master of the *Chippell* towed the junk from Singapore to Colombo at a price of \$10,000. The \$1,000 has not been paid and the junk is detained at Colombo as security.

Indian papers announce that the well-known Maharajah of Patiala was married at Rajbari last month to a great grand-daughter of the great Sikh Chief Ranjeet Singh, the *Lion of the Punjab*.

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At the Magistrate yesterday a Chinese firm of arms-dealers carrying on business in Praya Central were charged with removing arms without a special license. Mr. Locker appeared for the defendants. There being no suspicious circumstances connected with the case, a fine of \$5 only was imposed.

The Straits papers report that the Chinese on the 7th inst. organised an enormous Chingay procession, in accordance with a vow made when Penang was threatened with plague. Five thousand additional Chinese, some from distant places, went to Penang to witness the procession.

The *Times* of India reports that the Chinese Commissioners have some difficulty in understanding the references to latitudes and longitudes, in connection with the Burmah-Chinese Boundary Commission and also to water-heads in the agreement concluded between the two Governments. The Commission has marched over the territory in dispute.

His cricketing friends in Singapore and Hongkong will be sorry to hear that Captain George Paley, late Rifle Brigade, who was seriously wounded in the early part of the war, is still very ill and not able to do anything. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Paley, who live near Bury St. Edmunds. Though quiet and unassuming, he was one of the most popular young officers of the Battalion, and was immensely liked here.—*Singapore Free Press*.

The Band of the Hongkong Regiment will play at the Hongkong Hotel on Monday evening, the 21st inst., from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. The programme will be:—

March “John Bull” Home
..... “Mariana” Wallace
Salute Stewart
Waltz “Acclamation” Waldegrave
..... “La Palma” Hoffmann
Polka “Boane Bouche” Waldschmidt
“God save the Queen”	

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Recently, I fear, Mr. Editor, these Notes have been not even “occasional.” Their absence must be put down to that convenient scape-goat (who, by the way, was it that invented that beautiful portmanteau-word *scape-goat*?) circumstances over which I have no control.” If I may be permitted to resume these Notes, there are one or two points which occur to me as worthy of notice.

I see that most of your correspondents who have occasion to write about the prospects of the Philippines do so in an optimistic vein and anticipate great things at no very remote date. Now as an American officer with whom I had a little conversation recently spoke in quite a different spirit. He assured me that there was no likelihood of pacifying the Filipinos; in fact he went so far as to say that if the United States were to hold the islands for centuries, still centuries hence the war, such as it is, would be going on. But it cannot be called a war, he continued; it is just a series of man-hunts. We can do nothing with these Filipinos except kill them right away. There is no use in making them prisoners, they are too treacherous. “No quarter” is the only possible policy. When they are exterminated there will be peace in the islands and a settled government. I suggested that this plan of pacifying the Philippines seemed a trifling drastic, whereupon he proceeded to detail a string of instances of Filipino treachery, which certainly made a very black list. As I cannot give the dates and places of the various occurrences which my American officer described I shall not inflict them upon your readers; but he certainly established a good case for his contention that it would be a grave mistake to treat the fighting against the insurgents, bandites, or whatever they should be called, as civilised warfare. Now I do not know to what extent other American military men in the Philippines would buy out the statements which I have quoted above. This is a point on which I should like to hear more.

At any rate the remarks were evidently made in good faith, and the speaker had a good record. I wish to add that the American officer described I shall not inflict them upon your readers; but he certainly established a good case for his contention that it would be a grave mistake to treat the fighting against the insurgents, bandites, or whatever they should be called, as civilised warfare. Now I do not know to what extent other American military men in the Philippines would buy out the statements which I have quoted above. This is a point on which I should like to hear more.

I see in one of your contemporaries a question as to why the statue of Her Majesty in Hongkong has not been gilded, as was proposed some time ago. I cannot say that I know what are the wishes of the community in general on this subject, but I must say for myself (and I know many who agree with me) that a gilded statue is an abominable object. The Albert Memorial at home, rendered dear or tedious, as the case may be, to us by our walks up and down its steps in our infancy, enlivens a gilt statue which might serve as a warning to all who have ever yearned to see such an object here. There is a pretentiousness and false pomp about gilt statues which may well be left to more barbarous people. If we cannot have a golden statue why not a copper one? Such conduct is a farce, a farce with wearing a false pearl, costing a few cents in one's purse. The statue is far better as it is.

You have noted from time to time the bitter spirit with which the French colonial papers are in the habit of writing about their British. You may have seen in a recent issue of *Le Courier Ségaonais* a particularly foolish example of this animosity. It seems that Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., who has done so much lately to bring Chinese affairs before the House of Commons, was not altogether satisfied with the accommodation given him while travelling on a well-known French steamship line and said that there were too many regulations and restrictions on the passengers, so that he would not care to travel on a French line again. This makes your French contemporaries exceedingly angry. It is purely owing to the coarse and selfish manners of the British traveller, it says, that these restrictions were imposed, to the horn-to discomfort of the wall brought up and educated French passenger.

In reply to the court witness said he was not sure whether the defendant was offering the 40 cents to the gambler to pay his debt and that he snatched it away. The defendant placed it in his hand.

In reply to the court witness said he could not say whether the defendant was one of the gamblers or not. There were between ten and twenty of them.

Inspector Baker gave evidence as to what transpired when the defendant was taken to the Police Station. When charged with offering a bribe the defendant said he had nothing to say.

Le Hin, who was called as a witness by the defendant, said he was on the Praya passing with some boys, when the district watchman came up and arrested him, accusing him of gambling. Hin was in custody the defendant came up. Hin asked the defendant to repay him 40 cents which he owed him to make him pay the fine which would be imposed upon him for gambling. When the defendant was offered him the 40 cents the district watchman seized hold of his hand, took the money from him, and arrested him.

The defendant said he owed the last witness the sum of 40 cents, and when he was arrested he asked him to repay him. When he was offered the 40 cents the district watchman charged him with offering a bribe simply to make his case. The accusation was a false one.

On inquiry to the Attorney-General, witness said the defendant was standing by the defendant's boat when he was paying him. The defendant was standing by his boat, and the boy was standing about waiting to board.

The defendant said he owed the last witness the sum of 40 cents, and when he was arrested he asked him to repay him. When he was offered the 40 cents the district watchman charged him with offering a bribe simply to make his case. The accusation was a false one.

The Attorney-General said the prisoner was a boy in the Hongkong Hotel. He was married, but seemed to have had some dealing with a girl named Young Kim, who was a prostitute and lived at 149 Third Street. He kept her once for a month, so of course the girl would know him perfectly well and could not mistake him for anyone else. When the prisoner's wife came to Hongkong this connection between him and the girl stopped, and about the second moon of

and later on with Mr. J.W. Turner's Opera Company (the well-known old Eng Hal tenor). The first part she played was the boy *Lazurillo* in *Marietta*, which has always been her favorite. In the May of last year Miss Alleyne made up her mind to try Comic Opera for a change, and was engaged by Messrs. Morel and Mubullet to play the part of O'Meara Sun in the *Geisha*; and after a successful run in that part, was engaged by Henry Dallas, Esq., for his Far Eastern tour and her success in the various parts in which she has appeared the community is well aware of.

OBSERVER.

SHOCKING SHOOTING AFFAIR IN THE HARBOUR.

A SECOND MAN KILLED.

A shocking affair resulted from the carelessness of fire arms was reported to the police yesterday. Among the vessels which entered the harbour yesterday morning was the *H.M.S. Royalist* which came from America. During the caulking of the deck the second officer, a Mr. Reid, went into the captain's room for the purpose of removing a chronometer, so that it would not be interfered with during the operation. He found the steward, C. Black, in the captain's room, engaged in making up the bed. He entered into conversation, during which Mr. Reid asked the steward if he could use a rifle, several fire arms being hung up in the room. Black said he could and therefore took one down. The rifle happened to be loaded and before either of them knew where it was, it went off and the bullet struck Mr. Reid in the left shoulder, going right through. The affair caused a great commotion on the vessel. Mr. Reid's injury was attended to, but every effort was unavailing the unfortunate man dying within a very short time. In the meantime the police were informed and Black was taken into custody.

The *Royalist* is a turret ship and is the first of the third which has visited Hongkong. The advantages of a steamer of the *Royalist* build her great carrying capacity with regard to her net registered tonnage and her steadiness in rough weather. The bottom of the ship is flat as a warehouse floor, having no outside keel, but she has two

last year they parted by mutual consent, and she would tell the jury that they had no quarrel. The prisoner went to a family home and the girl to a brothel, removing to another at 148, Third Street, in February of this year. The prisoner appeared to have gone there once or twice. He went there on the 10th April, two days before the throwing of this sulphuric acid. The prisoner asked the girl to go away with him, but she refused. He supposed she had enough knowledge of the world to know what going abroad meant. She knew that when she got to Singapore he would probably sell her to a brothel, put the money in his pocket and go away. On her refusing to go away with him, the prisoner got very angry and advised her to go away, saying that she would come back to him again. He did not come the next day, but about half past eleven on the night of the 12th April, as was being entered in the diary, she saw the prisoner standing outside the doorway. He did not speak to her, and she went upstairs. As she was going up, the prisoner threw some sulphuric acid after her, lancing her about the neck and her clothing. She was taken to the hospital the next day, and remained there a week. On Inspector Baker searching the prisoner's room the next day, he found a paper relating to the purchase of some sulphuric acid.

The evidence given at the Magistracy was repeated.

The prisoner made a long rambling statement as to his connection with the complainant, but denied throwing any fluid on her. With regard to the documents found in his room he said it belonged to a friend of his called Chun Yee, who left it there. He had not committed the crime alleged against him.

The prisoner was found guilty on both counts and sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months with hard labour.

IN SUMMARY JUDGEMENT.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

THE RATING APPEAL.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this important case, which will be heard on the 1st June.

His Lordship said.—In the matter of the Rating Ordinance No. 13 of 1898 and in the matter of the petition of Dora Delano Forbes by her Attorney Robert Gordon Shawan for a refund of rates in respect of the tenement "Rosshill," Cain Road.

By a lease dated 24th June, 1898, the upper floor of "Rosshill" was let to Major Kolbart R.A., acting agent for the R.A. officers in Hongkong, for a term of 1st Nov. 1898.

By a lease dated 25th July, 1898, the lower floor of "Rosshill" was let to H.M.'s Principal Secretary of State for the War Department for a year from 1st Nov. 1898.

When the year named in these leases had expired the floors of the tenement continued to be rented by the original lessees or their successors, first upon a yearly, and subsequently upon a monthly tenancy.

On the 31st August, 1899, the tenement in question was wholly vacated by the foregoing lessees. The petition alleges that the tenement also remained unoccupied for all the time from and after the 31st August, 1899, till the end of the year 1899, an allegation which the Colonial Treasurer denies.

Rates in respect of this tenement "Rosshill," were paid for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters of 1899 on the 6th May, 2nd August and 11th November, 1899, these dates not being within the first month of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters respectively. On 2nd February, 1900, the petitioner applied under form D in the section of the Rating Ordinance No. 13 of 1898 for a refund of rates for all four quarters of 1899. A refund of \$327.79 claimed for the whole year was allowed on the 14th February, 1899. The basis of this refund was G.N. No. 240 of 28th April, 1899, in the Government Gazette, 1899, at page 574, and the ground of the refusal to refund the rates for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarters was that such rates had not been paid in advance. The issues between the parties resolved themselves into the following, viz.—

(1) Was the tenement "Rosshill" in whole or in part Government premises during the tenancies of record?

(2) Was "Rosshill" occupied or unoccupied during any time from 1st September, 1899, to 31st December, 1899?

(3) Was payment of rates made in advance within the meaning of section 34 of the Rating Ordinance?

The first issue may be put thus. Was the tenement taxable or not? The Colonial Treasurer in the 5th paragraph of his answer asserts that the tenement was taxable. One must first prove that a given tenement is Government premises and that it is not occupied in any way for gain or pecuniary profit; these two facts concerning the tenement having been proved, the tenement is not taxable. The proper and only method, however, of establishing these two facts is by following the procedure laid down in sections 15-22 of the Rating Ordinance. That procedure was not adopted, with the result that the petitioner cannot now be heard to say that the tenement is Government premises and not taxable. By section 4 of Ordinance 3 of 1892 it is enacted that after the time for appealing has expired certain percentages in the valuation of every tenement enumerated in the list shall be payable as rates. The tenement was accordingly liable to rates during the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1899, and having been occupied during these quarters the Treasurer was right in refusing to refund such rates.

As regards the second issue, viz., whether "Rosshill" was occupied or not at any period between 1st September and 1st December, 1899, I am of opinion that it was occupied from the 29th of September till the 1st December, 1899.

By Section 17(7) of the Rating Ordinance, a tenement is considered unoccupied when it is paid to no beneficial owner, and a building is considered unoccupied when it is not used for habitation by anyone but a caretaker. A caretaker of Messrs Shurman, Thomas & Co occupied the tenement from the end of September, 1899, till 3rd January, 1900. His family was with him, he paid no rent. A distinct grain resulted to this effect; he had the beneficial use of the tenement. Or again the building was used for habitation by the caretaker and his family. His evidence was as follows...

"A gardener was there during September; he got wages. He stayed on after I went. I was not a caretaker. I did not go in to look after the premises. I went because I was in a fix as to a house. Mr. T. told me, 'If the meantime you will take care of the house.' I was not paid for looking after the house." This shows that he did not reside in "Rosshill" as a caretaker.

Both the tenement and the building having been occupied from the end of September, 1899, till 31st December, 1899, no refund of rates paid for that period could be had. The construction of the phrase, "Paid in advance," in Section 34 of the Rating Ordinance, does not therefore arise for decision. As it may be doubtful whether this phrase means paid within the first month of such quarter, it would be well to have the point settled by fresh legislation.

One other point arises for decision, viz., whether the Colonial Treasurer was stopped by his conduct from altering in his answer any other reason than that alleged in his letter of 20th March, 1900, viz., failure of payment of rates in advance as a reason for refusing to refund the rates. If he was so stopped, the Colonial Treasurer could not have issued the defence that "Rosshill" was taxable or not occupied by the Imperial Government or, in other words, not Government premises, or was occupied from 1st September to 31st December, 1899. As altered by conduct may arise from agreement, misrepresentation or negligence. The Colonial Treasurer entered into no agreement, made no misrepresentation, had to admit that the case of *Ex parte Alanson* (*In re Collis* 8 A.C. 807) was cited for the petitioner on the point and the words of James C.J. at page 817 were quoted as follows:

"Nobody ought to be estopped from averring truth or asserting a just demand unless by his acts or words or neglect he now averring the truth or asserting the demand would some wrong to some other person who has been induced to do something, or to abstain from doing something, by reason of what he had said or done, or omitted to say or do." Has the Colonial Treasurer worked any wrong to the petitioner by inducing him to do something? It is said that by omitting to give any other reason than the one he did give for not refunding the rates he induced the petitioner to present a petition asking for a refund of rates. Supposes the conduct of the Treasurer did induce such action; did he thereby work wrong to the petitioner? Did the petitioner thereby suffer detriment? The more voluntary bringing of a petition is not a wrong or detriment to the petitioner. The alleged stoppage does not exist, and the petition is discontinued with costs.

THE TRIAD SOCIETY CASE.

He Shing, who was charged with being a member of an unlawful society, pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. A. Muller, J. H. Finch, J. Leonard, A. M. Phillips, H. E. A. Hoile, A. F. Williamson and F. McInnes.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that of the 14 men who were arrested at Johannesburg by Herr Epler and his police on a charge of conspiracy to destroy dynamite mines and machinery on the Rand had been before a Transvaal court. Herr Mannick, the State Engineer, under whose directions the arrested men worked, was placed in the witness-box. Under cross-examination Herr Mannick admitted that Mr. T. W. Reitz, the Transvaal Secretary of State, had instructed him to prepare plans to blow up with dynamite 25 of the mines, including several of the richest in the country. Refugees declare this plan has not been abandoned, despite official disclosures and the protests of the Council.

CHICAGO AMBULANCE CORPS—MEMBERS TURN COMBATANTS.

Mr. Adelbert Hay, the United States Consul at Pretoria, has cable to his Government stating that members of the Chicago Ambulance Corps, who left America with the promise that they would only serve in the Boer hospitals, have not kept their promise, but are now serving as combatants in the Transvaal army.

A CHINESE NOVELIST KILLED.

Prince Mengkuang, a Circassian nobleman, was killed at Berlin at the same time as M. de Villebois Marziell met his death.

GOVERNMENT OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

MAJOR-GENERAL PRYTMAN APPOINTED.

London, 21st April.

Major-General G. T. Prytmann, who on the occupation of Bloemfontein was appointed Governor of the city, has now been appointed Governor of the whole of the occupied portions of Orange Free State. This step has been taken with a view to the preservation of law and order.

THE QUESTION OF THE LEGALITY OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

London, 20th April.

Field-Marshal Lord Roberts' criticisms of general officers have caused a sensation in Natal; where, however, his conclusions are endorsed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE REFORMERS IN CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".

Hongkong, 17th May.

Sir,—In last night's *China Mail*, there appeared a letter signed YEE HOOD SIN. Do Kang Yu Wei and his faithful followers mean it or have a joke been perpetrated by the man who wrote the letter? The writer has the audacity to sign himself a Protestant. It is a nice way to whitewash Kang Yu Wei and his men, but any sensible man easily sees through the trickery.

It is well known that Kang Yu Wei and his men are dead against Christianity and Christianity as the movement is known. Confucianism and Confucianism in China, Japan, America and the States. Settlements co-operatively prove, Kang Yu Wei has been trying to make a Mahomed, but was failed miserably. Ent Kang Yu Wei is a man that, one day, to suit his own ends, he will declare himself a staunch supporter of Christianity! The man has no fixed policy, and resembles a piece of wood floating on the vast ocean.

Further comment would be superfluous. Kang Yu Wei has still a host of狂热分子 (fanatic) admirers abroad, and these poor souls, are financed by the newspaper reports of his faithful "caine" pupils and followers. This man is taking advantage of the ignorance of the masses in China, and dares to juggle with the masses of the Empire as if they were bubbles.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR DE WET'S DORP.

London, 23rd April.

Further particulars have been received of the march of Lieutenant-General Sir H. M. Bunde's column, which includes the 17th Brigade and two batteries from Roddersburg, and of its fight near De Wet's Dorp.

THE COLUMN AFTER LEAVING RODDERSBURG.

MISSION OF SIR ASHMEAD BARTLETT.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., has visited the Queen of Swaziland at her kraal and has urged her not to permit the defeated Boers to occupy the caves in the mountain fastnesses of British territory.

LORD ROBERTS' CENSURES.

VIEWS OF AMERICAN CRITICS.

Military critics in the United States approve of the census made by Lord Roberts on Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren. At the same time those critics blame the War Office for publishing such condemnatory despatches.

BUNDE'S COLUMN.

ENGAGEMENT NEAR DE WET'S DORP.

London, 23rd April.

Further particulars have been received of the march of Lieutenant-General Sir H. M. Bunde's column, which includes the 17th Brigade and two batteries from Roddersburg, and of its fight near De Wet's Dorp.

THE COLUMN AFTER LEAVING RODDERSBURG.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA—A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".

17th May, 1900.

Sir,—I am sure you would not care to open your columns to anything like religious or missionary controversy, but, in the name of fair play, you will perhaps kindly permit me to take exception to an accusation against a certain body of missionaries, brought forward by one of your recent correspondents. In the letter of VERNAS, on the 14th instant, there occur the

following words: "As regards the charge of political intrigue, the truth of this, alas, was only too clearly demonstrated in the letter of 20th March, 1900, viz., failure of payment of rates in advance as a reason for refusing to refund the rates. If he was so stopped, the Colonial Treasurer could not have issued the defence that 'Rosshill' was taxable or not occupied by the Imperial Government or, in other words, not Government premises, or was occupied from 1st September to 31st December, 1899."

Following words: "As regards the charge of

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political intrigue, the truth of this, alas, was

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE SHAMEN DAIRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAMEN DAIRY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at Messrs. JARDINE, MATHISON & CO.'S Office, Canton, on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, 1900, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following resolution, viz:-

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. U. STEALINGHORN be and is hereby appointed LIQUIDATOR for the purpose of winding up."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for consideration as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated, Canton, the 16th May, 1900.

By Order,

E. T. BOND,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [1520]

STEWARDESS WANTED.

A PPLY to the Offices of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent, Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [1521]

WANTED.

WITH possession about the latter part of June next, a FIRST FLOOR in Queen's Road Central or vicinity, with 4 rooms, for a Dwelling.

X. M.
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [1522]

CALCUTTA CASTOR OIL

A WARNING.

FIRMS buying CALCUTTA CASTOR OIL are warned against the mal-practice of some of the Chinese Compradores who are selling inferior CASTOR OIL made in Shanghai, which is packed in tins and cases similar to those in which the CALCUTTA CASTOR OIL is sold.

P. D. GOTLA CO., No. 22, Peel Street, Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [1523]

THE RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE AND COPENHAGEN, VIA BANGKOK, THE Company's Steamship.

MALAYA." Captain Prahl, will be despatched as above about MONDAY, the 4th June, a/c. For Freight or Passage, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [1524]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LONG RANGE CUP AND SPOONS (HANDICAP).

THERE will be a COMPETITION for the above TO-DAY (SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.).

Engines—600, 700 and 800 Yards.

Sixty shots and six sighters.

Entrance fees for the Cup \$1. Spoons as usual.

The Cup, to be won three times.

The Handicap, have been awarded.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOOTE, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [1525]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW, THE Company's Steamship.

"HAICHING" Captain Hell will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, 21st instant, at DAYLIGHT. For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [1526]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE, THE Steamship.

"LIGHTNING," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once.

Cargo remaining on board will be taken to the 2nd instant, will be loaded at Consignee's risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSON, SONS & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [1527]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE, THE Steamship.

"ROYALIST," Captain Tierney, having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant, will be subject to rate.

All broken, clouted and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd instant, at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [1528]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BEN LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON.

"BENLARIG."

Captain Krohli, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 9th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [1529]

TO LET

TO LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE at MORRISON HILL, on or about 1st prox.

For particulars, apply to

C. H. GRACE, 4, Morrison Hill, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1900. [1530]

TO LET.

"HARFORD" MAGAZINE GAP.

"THE RETREAT," MOUNT KELLETT, Also,

RIPON TERRACE,

GLENIFFER, KOWLOON.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD., Hongkong, 9th May, 1900. [1531]

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES at KOWLOON nearing completion. Low Rentals.

From the 1st June next.

NO. 1, ORMSBY TERRACE, KOWLOON.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD., Hongkong, 10th March, 1900. [1532]

TO LET.

"FERNSIDE," ROBINSON ROAD, SIX ROOMS, LAWN TENNIS COURT and Garden.

Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 14th April, 1900. [1533]

TO LET.

SUITE of OFFICES, OLD PRATA CENTRAL, Immediate Possession.

Apply to

CUACO, Care of Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 15th April, 1900. [1534]

TO LET.

A PARTMENT at KOWLOON, with Board.

Also Suitable for married couples or single gentleman. Tennis Court.

Apply to—

Mrs. HATTHELEY, Isola, Kowloon, Hongkong, 17th June, 1900. [1535]

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS has the honour to announce that he has now REMOVED to GLENWOOD, 21, Came Road, formerly known as Kingsdown ten minutes from Clock Tower.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1900. [1536]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER, 2, Pedder's Hill, Hongkong, 1st January, 1892. [1537]

TO LET.

THE EYRIE, a Furnished House at the PEAK, nearly 1,300 ft. above sea level.

No. 1, BALL'S COURT, Bonham Road, Unfinished.

Immediate Possession can be had of either of above.

For terms, apply to—

R. C. WILCOX, 8, Beaconsfield Avenue, Hongkong, 16th May, 1900. [1538]

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK.

Also UNFURNISHED HOUSE in STEWART TERRACE.

Apply to—

R. C. WILCOX, 8, Beaconsfield Avenue, Hongkong, 16th May, 1900. [1539]

CONSULADO DE PORTUGAL EM HIOGO E OSAKA.

SIO aviso que viu e entre interessados como lojistas no posto de 10, 11, 12 DANEMBERG, falecido em Koboshi no TISTAO, para armar e etc. Consulde-nos os 15 de Julho proximo, future documentação que confirmem suas direcções.

Kobe, 15 de Abril de 1900.

WENCESLAO MORAES, Consul.

R. J. REMEDIOS, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP DEALER.

No. 37, FAIRY SPRINGS, HONGKONG.

Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval to any address on receipt of satisfactory references.

Is also prepared to purchase used Postage STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.

AGENTS WANTED.

15 to 25 per cent Discount Allowed. [1539]

K WONG SANG & CO.

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS

HARDWARE, ENGINEERED TOOLS,

BRASS AND IRON MERCHANTS,

CONTRACTORS, EIGGERS AND STRIVERS,

No. 65, Praya Central, Hongkong.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of May, 1900, the following Resolutions were passed:-

1.—That in pursuance of the provisions of the Special Resolution passed at an Extra-

ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 27th March, and since duly registered, the sum of \$1,250,000 be withdrawn from the Reserve Fund and be carried as of the 2nd July next to the Credit of Capital Account, each Share being credited with a sum of \$25 as paid up thereon in addition to the sum of \$50 now standing to the credit of each Share.

2.—That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$109,000 to \$200,000 by the creation of 10,000 new shares of \$20 each.

3.—That the new shares be issued at such time or times and at such premium as the Directors may determine.

4.—That the new shares be allotted to such persons and upon such terms and conditions as the Directors may determine.

By Order.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1900. [1530]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company, held at the Registered Office of the Company, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1900, at 12.15 in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:-

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$109,000 to \$200,000 by the creation of 10,000 new shares of \$20 each.

2.—That the new shares be issued at such time or times and at such premium as the Directors may determine.

3.—That the new shares be allotted to such persons and upon such terms and conditions as the Directors may determine.

By Order.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1900. [1531]

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AUCTIONEERS, &c.

PAUL BREWITT,
2, Zetland Street. Auctioneer, Appraiser
and Commission Agent.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government, and Share
and General Brokers, corner Ice House
Street and Praya Central.

GEORGE P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer, Valuer and Goods Broker,
Duddell Street.

V. I. DEMERIOS,
Auctioneer, Appraiser and Agent,
8, Queen's Road Central.

BOARD AND LODGING

STAG HOTEL,
148 and 159, Queen's Road Central.
Comfortable and Cheap.

THE WESTERN HOTEL,
Excellent Accommodation, \$2.00 per day
99 and 92, Queen's Road West.

BOOKBINDING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
The only office in China living, Every
night workmen. Equal to Home Work.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

W. BREWER & CO.,
Printers, Booksellers and Account Book
Manufacturers, 23 and 25, Queen's Road
(under Hongkong Hotel).

BUILDERS

KANG ON,
Contractor, 39, D'Aguilar Street. Local
and Coast Post Buildings. Timber, Brick
and Granite.
Mechanized Estimates given.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE PHARMACY,
10, Queen's Road Central. Family and
Dispensing Chemists, Wines, Spirits and
Cigars.

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THE MYSTERY OF THE
GOLDEN TOOTH.

BY J. MACLAREN COBBAN.

Author of "Pursued by the Law," "The Angel
of the Covenant," "The Avenger of Blood,"
"Will Thou Have This Woman?"
&c., &c.

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CHAPTER XIII.

WITH THE FROZEN DEAD.

For an instant all seemed silent helplessness
but that was just an occasion when Townshend
was to be seen at his best. He ran his fingers
through his singular crest of black hair.

"Mrs. Lomas," he said quietly to Jenny,
"you and I must make the best of being found
here. But Will must be put away somewhere."
Where, Mrs. Joyce? Had you a place of
cold storage?—a cellar? Butchers generally
keep bodies like clovers in a pantry."

"There's the frozen collar out at the back
under the yard that Jim has made," said she.
"That should do," said he. "We must try it."

"It's full," said she, "of circuses—frozen
motion. And everybody knows it's there.
Supposing they found it and he was found!
We'd look queer, wouldn't we?"

"No; I won't run that risk," said Will.
"I think I'd better try a cut and run out by the
back door."

Jenny gripped his hand, silent but resolute;

while Townshend shook his head and rapped
his hair again, as though he would say "No";

They were in the front room over the shop.

Townshend asked Mrs. Joyce if he might look
out what the back was like. She led him into the
other room. As they crossed the shop, Jim's
loud laugh sounded below.

"Jim's just shut up," explained Mrs. Joyce,
"and they're to get him out."

Townshend walked to the back window, stooped
low so that his shadow might not be cast on the
brightly lit corner of the blind and peeped.

"There's a fellow there," said he. "And
there's a man looking it with—"

"He!" exclaimed Townshend, turning to Jim.
"They're crossing them up from somewhere."

"What do you think?" said Mrs. Joyce.

"With untold gold! His brother."

Townshend turned and shook his head by the hand.

"That's quite regular," Joyce said. "I
haven't had the remarks about himself."

"I have heard," said Townshend, "that the Inspector
is very much interested in this."

"Right you are, Mr. Inspector," said the
Butcher King cheerfully. Hatred and roll'd
in front of the house, and the Inspector,
bearing a policeman on guard, followed with
the other three. They came upon the trap-
door, giving open above the frozen collar.
There you are. That's where I leave my
flesh. I'm a blooming shepherd. I am. I was
busy shepherding when you first done your
postman's duty. Want to go down now? An
you're in you? All right. Mind you don't let
none of us sleep out. Ho! ho! And when you
wake me up, don't you wake the baby, that's
me!"

The Inspector sent two of his men scrambling
down the steps while he himself and the child
climbed the stairs.

"Ad'n no idea you'd been a 'teo, sir," said
Joyce, drawing his husky voice when he stood
alone with Townshend.

"I haven't," said Townshend, while his odd
smile that hid under his moustache. "That, of
course, between ourselves. I have found it
useful in this business to say 'so' that's all."

"I'm sure," said the Butcher King. "But
where you find it out isn't?"

"Do you think, Mr.

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LONDON VIA SUZ CANAL	ANTENOR	Brit. str.	—	M. H. F. Jackson	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 26th June.
LONDON	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	K. Wright, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 22nd inst.
LONDON	BERNARDUS	Brit. str.	—	I. Colville	GIBR. LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 26th June.
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HAVRE & HAMBURG	DIANTIAN	Brit. str.	—	E. W. Howell	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 25th inst. at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	LOONGSAM	Brit. str.	—	S. Kawamura	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	To-morrow.
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Captain H. Nagata will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 29th inst., at DAYLIGHT.	JAPAN.
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Hongkong, 14th May, 1900.	About 22nd May.

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STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

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For Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1900.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

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Captain St. John George will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerator, & Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1900.

1497

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "STRATHMORE" On 24th May.

S.S. "BE-CHAN KING" About 29th May.

S.S. "TUNRA" About 29th June.

S.S. "TUNRA" July.

THE Steamship "STRATHMORE" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on THURSDAY, 24th May.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcels, Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

General Invoice, to accompany cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan, 14th May, 1900.

14

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

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(FREIGHT SERVICE).

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIQUE PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS DESTINATIONS SAILING DATES.

5.6. FAMEERG	HAVRE & HAMBURG	10th May	Freight.
5.6. SARINA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	6th June	Freight.
5.6. SARINA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	About 21st June	Freight.
5.6. AMERIA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	June	Freight.
5.6. SAMIA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	About 30th June	Freight.
5.6. FREIBURG	HAVRE & HAMBURG	About 6th July	Freight.

* This steamer has superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, etc., apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

HONGKONG, 27th March, 1900.

A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1900.

13

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS DESTINATIONS SAILING DATES.

HIROSHIMA MARU	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 22nd May, at NOON.
MIKAWA MARU	SHANGHAI, CHEMULPO and NAGASAKI	TUESDAY, 22nd May at 4 P.M.
MUIKE MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	FRIDAY, 25th May, at 4 P.M.
KASUGA MARU	THURSDAY, 1ST JUNE, TOWN and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA	FRIDAY, 25th May, at 4 P.M.
FUTANI MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, 26th May, at NOON.

HAKATA MARU

F. L.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
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MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, AND EUROPE, VIA THE
OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Domestic (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu. Wednesday, May 20, at NOON.
Corporation (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu. Tuesday, June 19, at NOON.
GARIB (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu. Saturday, July 14, at NOON.

THE Company's Steamship "DORIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd May, 1900, at NOON.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at HONO-

LULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passenger Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada, Rates may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORMAN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1900.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA INLAND SEA
OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu). Thursday, May 31, 1900, at NOON.
AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu). Tuesday, June 26, 1900, at NOON.
HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu). Saturday, July 21, 1900, at NOON.

THE Steamship "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU on THURSDAY, the 31st May, 1900, at NOON taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONO-

LULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

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Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European

officials in service of China and Japan, and to

Government officials and their families.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND

CITIES in the United States have, between

San Francisco and Chicago, the option of

SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC,

UNION PACIFIC, DENVER AND RIO GRANDE,

and other direct connecting Railways, and from

Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had

upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to

Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European

officials in service of China and Japan, and to

Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,

to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities

of the United States via Overland Railway, to

Havana, Trinidad, and Domingo, and to ports

in Mexico, Central and South America, by the

Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.

the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages

will be received at the office until 5 P.M. same

day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to

address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo de-

fined to points beyond San Francisco in the

United States should be sent to the Company's

Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,

Queen's Building.

C. L. GORMAN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1900.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS—POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN,
EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,
PORTS OF BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 21st May, 1900, at
1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"OCEANIE," Captain Schmitz, with
Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave
this port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the
via Ceatal, which vessel takes her on her
Passenger and Mail, leaving that port on the
5th May direct to Suez, Port Said and Marsa.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.
Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 20th
May. (Parcels are not to be sent on board;
they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contracts and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to the Com-
pany's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1900.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu). Saturday, June 9, at NOON.

City of Paris (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu). Thursday, July 5, at NOON.

China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama, and Honolulu). Tuesday, July 31, at NOON.

Passenger Tickets granted to Eng-

land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic

lines of steamers, and to the principal cities

of the United States or Canada, Rates may be

obtained upon application.

Passenger Tickets to accompany Cargo de-

fined to points beyond San Francisco in the

United States should be sent to the Company's

Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,

San Francisco.

For further information as to passage and

Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,

Queen's Building.

G. L. GORMAN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SAMARANG AND SOUREBAYA.

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIE JEBSEN"

will be despatched as above TO-MORROW,

the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1900.

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CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, CHEFOO, AND
TIENTIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEIYANG."

Captain Obersteiner, will be despatched as

above on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1900.

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CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR ICHANG AND CHUNGKING.

THE New Fast Paddle Steamer

"PIONEER."

will leave Shanghai on her first Trip for the

newer places via Hankow or on about WED-

NESDAY, the 23rd May.

The steamer has superior accommodation for

First Class Passengers.

For Freight, apply to

AFNHOLD, KAEBERG & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1900.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ
CANAL.

(Taking Cargo at LONDON rates.)

THE Company's Steamship

"IDOMENEUS."

Captain Riley, will be despatched as above

on THURSDAY, the 24th May.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th April, 1900.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PATROCLUS."

Captain Dickens, will be despatched as above on

TUESDAY, the 29th May.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1900.

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OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"DRUMMOND."

will be despatched for the above port on or

about the 10th June.

For Freight, apply to

